

THE OLD  
Hundred Years Almanac,

Upon the Planetary System,

FOR THE

Present Century, after the Birth of Christ, from 1841 to 1941.

CONTAINING

THE STATE OF THE WEATHER OF EACH YEAR, MONTH AND DAY—THE  
PRODUCTIVENESS OR UNPRODUCTIVENESS OF EACH YEAR—THE  
QUALITIES AND PLANETARY INFLUENCE OF THE SEVEN  
PLANETS UPON PLANTS, ANIMALS, METALS AND MIN-  
ERALS—THE FOUR COMPLEXIONS OR TEMPER-  
AMENTS OF MAN—THE UNLUCKY DAYS,  
AND INFLUENCE OF THE PLANETS AND  
HEAVENLY SIGNS UPON THE HU-  
MAN SYSTEM, &c., &c., &c.

TOGETHER WITH A VARIETY OF

Useful Remedies in Different Diseases, &c.

First American Edition.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN

BY HERMAN VON SUHLENBERGER.

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PUBLISHED BY J. E. RUSSELL,  
WARDENSVILLE, W. Va.

1870.

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By J. E. RUSSELL,

in the Office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington.

1870



## PREFACE.

DEAR PATRONS: I herewith tender you an Hundred Years or Perpetual Almanac, translated from the German, by an eminent native of that country, now residing in the United States.

This Almanac (the translator informs us) is held in the highest esteem by the people of the "Old Country," on account of the correctness of its prognostications and profitable information derived from it by the husbandman in regard to the proper time of sowing, planting and securing various crops, &c. As this is the only one of the kind ever published in America, it will, therefore, no doubt, be a novelty to all American citizens.

The calculations and tables relating to the Solar, Circle and Dominical Letter, Golden Number, &c., and the tables for finding Easter and the "Movable Feasts," by means of calculation contained in the Original German, were deemed superfluous, and, therefore, omitted here, as there is scarcely a head of a family in this land who does not, every year, supply himself with a new Almanac, wherein he can find plainly indicated all matters relating to these subjects, without troubling himself with perplexing calculations and researches among those tables.

For this reason, I proceed at once to the Prognostication of the Weather, and the Prospect of the Seasons, as resulting from, and influenced by, the Ruling of the Seven Planets, and to present various useful directions concerning the Agricultural Operations predicted by the planetary influence upon the vegetable kingdom—presuming that indications of that kind would be most acceptable to the husbandman.

As to the correctness of the prognostication of the weather, I would remark that, although the weather may not everywhere uniformly appear as prognosticated, yet there will scarcely pass a day on which the weather (such as is prognosticated and results from the influence of the planet then ruling,) will not take place in some section of the country; and no one can reasonably expect, in a country so subject to sudden and frequent changes as our country is, that the weather indicated will uniformly happen everywhere; allowance will, therefore, have to be made for climate and local and other concurring causes.

I further premise, for the instruction of the reader in the use of this Almanac, that the planets transmit their reign yearly one to another; but not at the time we usually commence the year, namely, on the 1st of January, but on the 21st of March, when the Sun enters the Sign of the Ram. Thus the state of the weather, from the 1st of January, 1842, to the 21st of March of the same year, must be ascertained under the planet Mars, because the Sun does not begin his reign until the 21st of March, and does not resign it to Venus until the 21st of March, 1843, and this applies to all the other planets.

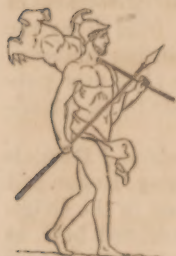
Finally, gentle reader, permit me to remark that, if, by the use of any one of the medical prescriptions annexed to this little work, you should be benefitted in health, or receive some advantage by means of directions herein laid down in respect to agricultural economy, you will not have laid out in vain the small sum you expend for this Almanac; and, as I design this work solely for your temporal good, I hope you will appreciate my sincere wish for your happiness.

THE PUBLISHER.

# MARS

*Rules during this Century, the following Years :*

1841—1848—1855—1862—1869—1876—1883—1890—  
1897—1904—1911—1918—1925—1932—1939.



Mars is a clear and fiery Star—radiant and bright. He finishes his career every two years ; is by nature hot and dry, without temperament, choleric, and a planet of the male kind. He is opposed to human nature ; an instigator of strife and war ; rules all warlike operations—chemists', smiths', and various other fire-working trades ; governs passionately-tempered men, especially those of red hair—the profane, the reckless, the spendthrifts, the robbers, &c. ; and produces a brown and sallow complexion in his subjects. He governs in the human body the left ear, the gall-bladder, the kindeys, the respiration, &c.

## ASPECTS OF THE YEAR IN GENERAL.

*The Year, under this Planet, is more inclined to be dry than moist.*

*Although the seasons are generally very dry, yet heavy freshets will occur, and, in some places, inundations.*

**SPRING**—Is usually dry, rough and cold, with hoar-frosts to the 1st of May ; therefore, cattle and sheep ought not to go into the meadows and grain-fields, for they do them more injury than good.

**SUMMER**—Mars, more than all other planets, brings a hot, dry Summer. The nights are hot and uncomfortable ; the rivers, springs and wells decrease and are apt to fail.

**AUTUMN**—Is more dry than moist. There will not be much snow before the first advent, although Oct. and Nov. will be rough and cold.

**WINTER**—Is mild until the 1st of February, then wet and cold.

**Summer Grain**—Barley, sown early in well-manured ground, produces well ; but sown unseasonably, in sandy or clayey soil, will fail. In Spring, every kind of grain must be well harrowed in ; there will be little oats, but what there is will be good. Peas and beans must be planted in moist and well-manured ground, to produce well. The flax seldom hits, and hemp will be short, and produce thin stalks, but will be good notwithstanding. Owing to the dry Summer, the corn crop will be unusually light, but of good quality. An abundance of potatoes will be raised, considering the dry season. The first crop of hay will be good, but there will be little or no second crop.

**Winter Grain**—There will be an abundant crop of wheat, and of good quality ; but of rye, only tolerable.

**Fall Seeding**—As winter sets in late, it is not necessary to be in haste about seeding ; but cattle and sheep must afterwards be kept out.



*Fruit*—Apples, pears, peaches, plums and cherries will be abundant. Grapes small, owing to the great drought in summer; also, not many nuts, and no acorns.

*Hops*—Will be few, and are threatened in Spring by frost, and in Summer by hail, but what remains will be good.

*Thunder-gusts*—In this year there will be little wind and rain, but heavy thunder-gusts.

*Vermin*—Snakes abound; also many grass-hoppers; very few fish.

## PARTICULAR WEATHER.

*March*—21st to the end, in mornings, cold air, sometimes frost; during the rest of the day, generally pleasant and fair.

*April*—Generally very changeable up to the 16th, then follows mild weather to the 20th, then again unpleasant till the 27th, and thereafter fair and pleasant.

*May*—Begins on the 3d with thunder, but is soon followed by cool weather until the 11th, then pleasant, with thunder-gusts; warm and dry to the 20th, when winds and warm weather succeed.

*June*—Begins cloudy; about the middle of the month, thunder-gusts, with hail, and remains warm to the end.

*July*—Begins with great heat; during the day, very hot—the nights very warm; frequent thunder, sometimes accompanied by hail, until the 16th; succeeded by hot and sultry weather, which continues to the end.

*August*—Heat continues until the 8th, then thunder and lightning, with cooling winds; towards the end, fogs.

*September*—Excellent weather until the 13th; then windy and cool to the 25th, followed by cloudy and rainy weather.

*October*—Begins with rough weather and nightly hoar-frosts until the 13th; succeeded by very rough, unpleasant weather until the 21st; then fine weather in the day—at night, frost; and towards the end, inclined to rain, or even snow.

*November*—Is unpleasant until the 9th; succeeded by a short spell of warm weather, commonly called the “Indian Summer,” which is followed to the end by storms, with rain or snow.

*December*—Begins with frost; sometimes cloudy; rain, freezing and ice; on the 12th, cold, with clear nights until the 26th; succeeded by one or two moderate days, which are soon followed by great cold.

*January*—Is unusually mild and pleasant throughout.

*February*—Commences cloudy and rainy; succeeded by a few fair days; then cold and unpleasant until the 16th, when fine and moderate weather ensues until the 23d; thence wet and rainy to the end.

*March*—Begins with cold weather, and continues cold and unpleasant until the 20th, when the Sun commences his reign.

# THE SUN

*Rules during this Century, the following Years*

1842—1849—1856—1863—1870—1877—1884—1891—  
1898—1905—1912—1919—1926—1933—1940.



The Sun in rising and setting, is accompanied by Venus. This Planet is middling good; warm and dry; a kind Planet, if accompanied by good aspects; renders man fair, of curly hair, strong, pious, generous, prudent, great and honored; gives long life, health, high posts of honor, riches and renown, more than other Planets; reigns in the human body over the brain, the heart, the right eye and the left ear, by men, and the nerves and right side, by women.

## THE YEAR IN GENERAL.

*The Solar Year is generally moist throughout, seldom dry and moderately warm.*

**SPRING**—Is usually moderate and fair in its commencement and wet and rainy in May, wherefore the stock ought not to be put into the grain-fields and meadows.

**SUMMER**—June is rather wet, especially in the beginning; August, in its beginning, is windy, but thereafter fair and calm, hot days, nights cool, the Summer is for the most part pleasant, but ends with boisterous weather.

**AUTUMN AND WINTER**—Are pleasant, dry and fair; early frosts, though the cold moderate; begins with rough and unpleasant weather, which is soon succeeded by more moderate weather; February begins with pleasant weather, but ends with severe cold, which continues in March.

**Summer Grain**—Must be sown early and well harrowed under; barley and oats will bring small crops, but of good quality; small crops of peas, &c., particularly if they are not put in good ground; the flax will be bad; hemp thin and short; a large crop of grass, but the hay will not be of good quality; the second crop of hay good; an average crop of corn and potatoes will be raised.

**Winter Grain**—Rye excellent, but small crops; the wheat crops will not be very good; a great deal of straw, but the grain will be light; keep cattle and sheep out of the grain-fields in Spring.

**Fall Seeding**—Harrow your seed well under, lest it sprout too much in the succeeding wet Spring; early seeding is not necessary.

**Fruit**—More pears than apples; plenty of cherries, nuts, plums, peaches and acorns; also many grapes.



*Hops*—Though they have at first a fine appearance, yet they will fail; wherefore you had better buy in a good store the preceding year.

*Winds and Thunder-gusts*—This year East and North winds prevail; South or West winds occur but seldom; thunder-gusts will be frequent accompanied by hail.

*Vermin*—Toads and snakes will be numerous; also grass-hoppers; the weavel is apt to get in the grain.

*Fish*—The supply will be very good.

*Diseases*—After Winter is past, the following diseases are apt to prevail, viz: pleurisy, abscesses, fevers, frequent apoplexies, sore throats, cramp, palpitation of the heart, inflammation of the liver, headache, pains in the spine, &c.

## PARTICULAR WEATHER.

*March*—Is foul and unpleasant from the 22d to the 24th; from 25th until the end of the month, frost, and mornings colder than during the day.

*April*—Begins cold; the 4th, fine and warm; the 8th, windy, with heavy showers; 9th to 11th, fine and warm; 18th, rain; 19th, fair, succeeded by thunder gusts until the 23d; then cold winds; 25th, cold and cloudy.

*May*—The 1st and 2d, rough, windy and cold; from the 4th to 15th, fair and warm, with some thunder showers; 16th to the end, wet, rainy and unfavorable.

*June*—Wet weather continues to the 8th; 9th, fine and warm; 10th, variable; from 11th to 14th, cool-warm during the day; 24th, rain; 25th, clearing-up; from 26th to the end, occasional rain showers.

*July*—1st, 2d and 3d, warm and cloudy with hail; 4th, warm; 6th, very warm; from 7th to 18th, sultry; from 19th to 21st, rain; from 23d to the end, hot.

*August*—From 1st to 6th, fair and warm; from 9th to 11th, cloudy, with little rain; 13th, fair; 15th and 16th, thunder, with heavy showers; 17th, rain; 18th to 25th, fair and very warm; 30th and 31st, moderate.

*September*—The 1st to 3d, warm; 4th, thunder, with heavy rain at night; 5th to 9th, fair; 11th, a little rain; from 18th to 25th, variable and windy; 27th, fair and warm; 28th, to the end warm.

*October*—1st, fair; 2d and 3d, early frost and fair; 4th and 5th, fair and warm; 7th, rain; 8th to 13th, cloudy, cold and sometimes drizzly; 15th, windy, overcast and rain; 16th, stormy; 19th, variable; 21st to 27th, occasional spitting of snow; 29th, somewhat fairer; 30th, overcast and cold.

*November*—3d, rain; 6th, rain and cold air; 9th to 13th, foggy; 16th, snow storm and windy; 20th to 24th, cold, with clear nights; 25th, fair; 26th, cold to the end.

**December**—3d, snow ; 5th, wind ; 8th, cold and hear frost ; 10th to 15th, cold and rough ; 20th, frost ; 23d to 25th, snow ; 26th, cloudy and cold to the end.

**January**—Begins with snow ; 5th, mild ; 6th to 9th, rain and snow ; 12th, raw ; 16th, clear at night ; 18th to 20th, snow storms ; 24th, rain ; 26th, wind to the end.

**February**—3d, rain ; 4th to 6th, cold ; 9th to 12th, cloudy, rain and snow ; 16th, clear and cold ; 18th, rain and snow ; 19th to 22d, cold winds ; 23d to 26th, clear, at night cold rain ; 28th, raw and cold.

**March**—1st to 7th, cold, unfriendly and windy ; 8th to 10th, very cold ; 19th, wind and snow, intermixed with rain ; 20th, fair.

## VENUS

*Rules during this Century, the following Years :*

1843—1850—1857—1864—1871—1878—1885—1892—1899,  
1906—1913—1920—1927—1934—1941.



Venus is a brilliant Star, and, with the exception of the Sun and Moon, mostly visible ; completes, like the Sun, her revolution every year ; is, by nature, moist and warm, but less so than Jupiter ; feminine, temperate, and, in all her aspects, mild ; is called Fortuna Minor ; she gives beauty to females—with long hair, a round face and eyes ; and, like Jupiter, influences the forms of human beings ; but makes them more prone to indolence and voluptuousness. In the human frame are subject to her the womb, the kidneys, the genitals, breast, throat, loins, liver, and the sense of smelling.

### THE YEAR GENERALLY,

*Is more moist than dry, on an average ; also, sultry, and pretty warm.*

**SPRING**—If the cold of the Solar Year continues long in this year, there will be a late Spring, generally temperate, and well adapted to the growth of fruits. If the grain is pretty high, it may be pastured off by cattle, as also the meadows, on which they may remain longer than usual.

**SUMMER**—If the wet weather in Spring continues not too long, a warm and sultry Summer will follow ; but if there is a great deal of rain during Spring, a hot and dry Summer may be expected ; but this happens seldom, and it is almost always to be apprehended that grain and hay will rot and receive damage. If an Eclipse of the Sun should happen in February, March, April and May of this year, the succeeding Summer will be very dry, and the grain thin.

**AUTUMN**—Is generally, in the beginning, fair and warm, but not of

long duration; wherefore, *early seeding* is recommended, as winter sets in generally towards the end of November, and no open weather is to be expected before New Year.

*WINTER*—Is moderate—first dry, then wet, particularly from the 12th of February to the end, and subject to exceeding heavy rains and freshets, endangering the lives of men and beasts, damaging buildings, &c.

*Summer Grain*—If Spring is too wet, with almost continual rain, try to sow and plant as early as possible, as a dry Summer will follow, and the drought will continue for several weeks; but if Spring is not exceedingly wet, a warm and moist Summer will succeed it, and the Summer grain will do well. If you find the Spring very wet, plant your peas and beans in poor ground, else they will rot. Oats and barley, if sown early, will produce good crops. If the Summer is hot and dry, the flax and hemp will fail. Only a tolerable crop of corn and potatoes may be expected. Lay in this year a good store of grain, as it will be succeeded by three scarce years, and the prices for it will be high.

*Winter Grain*—The year under this Planet may be as it will. Rye and wheat will run mostly to straw, and seldom produce well, unless you mow off the grain in Spring.

*Fall Seeding*—Seed early on account of the early approach of Winter; and plough your seed under, lest it sprout too much during the succeeding heavy rains.

*Fruit*—By an excessive wet Spring, little or no fruit may be expected; but if moderate, apples, peaches, plums, nuts and cherries will be abundant; but few pears and acorns. If not injured by drought, grapes will be plenty, and good.

*Hops*—Will be abundant, and good.

*Winds and Gusts*—Many and almost daily thunder-storms, and in some parts inundations.

*Vermin*—Many toads, snakes and grass-hoppers; in Summer and Fall, many mice; and the weevil will appear in the grain.

*Fish*—Plenty; but few pike and trout.

*Diseases*—Various diseases prevail—debility of the liver and stomach, inward tumors and pleurisy.

## PARTICULAR WEATHER.

*March*—22d, to the end, warm; changing to cold, cloudy and raw; alternately wind and rain.

*April*—1st, variable; 5th, snow—unpleasant; alternately fine and windy; rain and snow to the 13th; 14th and 15th, fair; to 22d, rain, raw winds, inconstant; then hoar-frosts until the 30th; then warm.

*May*—Beginning fair and warm; 7th, thunder; then rain to the 17th; then wind and fair; the 25th, raw air to the 29th; then fair and warm to the end.



**June**—Beginning fine and warm to the 21st, with occasional thunder and rain; then the warmth increases daily to the end.

**July**—Begins cloudy; in the afternoon of the 4th, thunder; then fair; the 11th, again rain; 15th, 16th and 17th, very warm; then rain; then some days fair; the 28th to 30th, thunder; 31st, fair.

**August**—Very hot to the 9th, then rain; the 15th to 25th warm; towards the end rain.

**September**—Begins with fair Fall weather to the 12th; the 17th, 18th and 19th to 25th, mostly cool and moist; then good weather to the end. When the day Engydia is fair, you may expect fair weather for four weeks thereafter.

**October**—1st and 2d, fair; 3d, thunder-gust; then cool; the 10th, fair to the 22d; then frost, succeeded by rain.

**November**—Begins cloudy and with light winds; 6th and 7th, fair and pleasant; 9th, cold rain to the 17th; 18th, foul and unfriendly for several days, with snow or rain; towards the end hard frosts.

**December**—Begins for two days cold; then snow; 8th, rain; 10th, clearing up and freezing; from 21st to 25th, unpleasant and cold to the end.

**January**—Cold to the 8th, with snow; 9th, cold to the 15th; then moderating, with snow and rain to 23d; and then moderating to 30th.

**February**—Sets in cloudy; 5th, fair; then foul; 9th, severe cold; 11th and 12th, very cold; 13th, more moderate, with rain, causing great freshets to the 27th; then raw, windy and unpleasant to the end.

**March**—From beginning to 22d, moistly, cold and wet.

## MERCURY

*Rules during this Century, the following Years:*

1844—1851—1858—1865—1872—1879—1886—1893—  
1900—1907—1914—1921—1928—1935.



Mercury is a small and not very brilliant Star, always accompanying the Sun, and of a variable and inconstant nature. This Planet is good under good conjunctions and aspects, and evil under evil ones; male to males; female to females; lucky to the lucky. He completes his revolution every year; his nature is cold and dry. Men, subject to him, he renders long-fingered and inconstant, scheming and unsincere; and indicates that they are talented, as professors, philosophers, mathematicians, arithmeticians, scribes, merchants and various artificers; give riches, which are amassed through arts and commerce.

## THE YEAR IN GENERAL

*Is more dry and cold, than warm ; seldom fruitful.*

**SPRING**—The latter part of March is warm ; April, to the 25th, dry ; then cold ; May, in the first days, raw and cold, so that the fruit is in danger.

**SUMMER**—Experiences a good deal of rain, without great benefit to the ground ; the hay and grain crops may be favorably secured, but no time is to be lost therewith.

**AUTUMN**—Sets in with much rain and early frost, but after the middle of October, dry weather commences and continues to the first advent.

**WINTER**—After a fine Fall, the Winter in the beginning of December sets in at once, and is cold with much snow until February ; which month brings more moderate weather ; is very cold about its middle to the 4th of March ; then storms to the end of Winter.

*Summer Grain*—Produces middling well ; barley turns out well ; oats, peas and beans, must be sown in ground neither too dry nor too wet ; hemp and flax will be good, but the hemp short ; hay will not be as good as usual ; corn will not produce an average crop ; potatoes, if put in well prepared ground, will be good.

*Winter Grain*—There will be a difference in the crops ; if the past summer has been warm and dry, there will be, this year, in wheat and rye much straw, but few grains ; but if the past summer has been moist, then there will be much grain ; the blossom of wheat and rye will be in danger.

*Fall Seeding*—The earliest and latest seeding will turn out best, but the seed between the two is apt to be destroyed by the fly ; the early seeding may be pastured off, but not the late.

*Fruit*—In some places there will be much fruit ; in others middling ; and in others none.

*Hop*—Scarce and not very strong.

*Winds and Thunder-gusts*—Easterly winds prevail, sometimes west, seldom north and few thunder-gusts this Summer.

*Vermin*—In Fall mice will be very numerous ; if the weevil is not already in the grain, there will none get into it this year.

*Fish*—Scarce during the Summer in the rivers, but will increase in Fall.

*Diseases*—Are difficult and slow to cure this year, and prevail mostly during Spring and the latter part of Autumn ; cattle generally are subject to diseases in this year.

## PARTICULAR WEATHER.

**March**—22d, warm rain ; 26th, clearing up, warm ; towards the end cool.

**April**—Is cold and dry to the 15th ; so that on the 16th and 17th, the rosemary and pinks will be frozen in the gardens ; the 25th warm ; 28th thunder and continues warm.

**May**—Fair weather continues; the 6th, during the day windy and raw; from 8th to 16th, warm and dry, whereby vegetation stops; the 25th warm rain; and fruitful weather to the end.

**June**—Begins fair; 9th and 10th, rain, with fogs in the mornings; 13th, rain; then fair to the end.

**July**—Begins with great heat; 5th, rain; 8th, thunder; 11th, 12th and 13th, very hot; 23d, thunder and rain; then fair to the end.

**August**—To the 4th, warm; the 8th, rain; 13th, thunder; 19th, 20th and 21st, warm; then variable to the end.

**September**—To the 6th, warm; then rain; 14th, thunder; then fair; to 20th and 25th, fogs; 30th, rain.

**October**—Begins rainy to the 4th; the 8th, warm; 14th, cloudy; 15th and 16th, fair; 24th, rain; 25th and 26th, fair; then fogs and cool to the end.

**November**—Begins fair; 5th and 6th, winds; 7th and 8th, rain; then fair to 16th; sometimes foggy; 17th, raw and cold to the 27th; then rain to the end.

**December**—1st, fair; 15th, boisterous; 16th, cold to 20th, 21st and 22d; to 29th, cloudy, with snow; 30th, very cold, with fog; 31st, snow, with rain and wind.

**January**—The cold continues to the 15th; 17th, snow and rain; 20th to 24th, frost and fogs; then windy and mild.

**February**—1st, overcast and mild; 3d to 7th, cloudy and cold; 8th, fair; 10th, rain; 13th and 16th, snow, followed by intense cold.

**March**—6th, 8th and 9th, humid; 13th, 14th and 15th, rain; 18th, 19th and 20th, sleet.

## THE MOON

*Rules during this Century, the following Years:*

1845—1852—1859 1866—1873—1880 1887—1894 1901.  
1908—1915—1922—1929 1936.



The Moon has a mild light—is an ornament of the night; the mother of dew and moisture; a female Planet, and completes her revolution in twenty-eight days, seven hours and forty-three minutes. She is cold and humid, and somewhat warm withal; renders man inconstant, and fond of traveling; indicates widows, mothers, wives, the poor class, ambassadors, messengers, and timid persons. She governs the brain, the left eye of men, and the right eye of women; the stomach, abdomen, the left side and the liver in women.



## THE YEAR IN GENERAL

*Is more moist than cold and dry.*

**SPRING**—Is very moist and warm, with occasional frost ; the whole of March is cold ; April rainy, and May, in the beginning, fair, followed by rain and cool weather.

**SUMMER**—Sometimes warm, but usually cool. June is very pleasant, and has now and then some rain.

**AUTUMN AND WINTER**—Are at first moist, and middling cold ; then cold and moist. December brings snow soon, succeeded by rain ; after the 20th, great cold, but cloudy till towards the 12th of January ; then somewhat moderate ; soon followed again by cold to the 25th, when a great deal of snow and rain follows. March begins rough and cold, then turns warm. In this month, sheep and bees are apt to die.

*Summer Grain*—If this year has a hot Summer, no time is to be lost in getting in the Summer grain ; neither is too great haste of advantage, because the heat sets in late. Barley and oats produce a middling crop, as also peas and beans ; the latter, put in good and proper soil, will produce well. Sow not too early, nor late. If June is not too wet, the corn crop will be good. Potatoes will be good, particularly early planting. There will be an abundance of hay, but very little second crops.

*Winter Grain*—The Winter grain, and especially the rye, when seeded early and sprouted high, should be pastured off, else it will be too rank, and produce more straw than grain. When wheat, in May, grows fast and fine, it will produce not much, being too rank ; but not so in poor soil. As a general thing, these crops will be light.

*Fall Seeding*—Seed as early as may be, notwithstanding which, there will be but a small crop, for in cold weather, it will thrive very little ; and, if the Winter sets in early, keep the cattle off the grain, else you will get little or nothing. Plough, if possible, all your seed well under, lest it be washed out by the frequent heavy rain during Winter.

*Fruit*—In some places, abundant ; in others, scanty ; acorns, small.

*Hops*—A middling crop ; are apt to be damaged in Spring by mildew and hail.

*Winds and Thunder-gusts*—In Winter, high winds prevail, and heavy rains ; in Spring and Summer, not many thunder-gusts, and these without causing much damage.

*Vermin*—This year has not many frogs, toads, snakes and grasshoppers, but many caterpillars and worms ; in the grain-fields will be many mice.

*Fish*—Abound everywhere.

*Diseases*—In the fall, prevail fatal fevers, and various dangerous diseases.

## PARTICULAR WEATHER.

*March*—22d, rough—and storms to the 29th; 30th, rains.

*April*—From 1st to 9th, windy, cloudy and rain; 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th, rain; 14th to 20th, cold; 21st, fair; from 26th to the end, rainy.

*May*—To the 9th, fair and warm; 10th to 13th, hot; then cold, with rain; 24th, frost; 25th, 26th and 27th, cloudy; 28th and 29th, cold; 30th and 31st, warm.

*June*—Begins like May; 4th and 5th cloudy, with fogs; 7th, rain, then warm; 27th, 28th and 29th, rain; 30th, cool.

*July*—1st, foggy; 3d to 5th, cloudy, with rain; 7th to 13th, windy; 15th, rain; then fair to the end.

*August*—To 8th, warm; 10th, night-dew; 13th and 14th, rain; 15th and 16th, fair; 20th, great heat; 21st to 26th, rain; then fair to the end.

*September*—To the 6th, warm; 8th, hoar-frost; 9th, cloudy and cool; 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th, fair; 18th, rain; then fair to 21st; then rainy and cloudy to the end.

*October*—Variable to the 13th; 14th to 25th, cold; 26th, light rain; 29th and 30th, cold; 31st, rain.

*November*—1st, 2d and 3d, rain; 9th, pleasant; 23d, clear and cold; 24th, mild; 30th, Winter sets in.

*December*—1st, cold; 4th, snow; 5th to 10th, rain and great freshet; 11th and 12th, cold; 13th and 14th, cloudy; 21st, deep snow; 22d to the end, rather cold.

*January*—Cold continues to the 11th; 12th to 18th, cloudy and moderate; 19th, cold; then fair and cold to 24th; 26th, rain; 27th, heavy shower; then calm to the end.

*February*—1st, wind; 2d and 3d, rain; 4th to 10th, cloudy and windy; 12th and 13th, hurricane; 14th, snow; 15th and 16th, wind and rain; 17th to 19th, rain and cloudy; then fair to the end.

*March*—1st to 5th, rough and cold; 6th to 9th, warm; 11th, rain; 12th to 16th, fair; 17th to 19th, every morning rough and cold.

# SATURN

*Rules during this Century, the following Years :*

1846—1853—1860—1867—1874—1881—1888—1895—  
1902—1909—1916—1923—1930—1937.



Saturn is among the Planets the first and highest—of a pale and brownish color—not very brilliant, and, being the farthest from the Sun, not much seen among the other Planets. He completes his revolution every thirty years, and is by nature cold and somewhat dry. He is a male, melancholic and malign Planet, inimical and injurious to human nature and slow in his effects. He presides over forests, old people, ancestors, farmers and others of deep thought. Persons subject to him and born under his reign, he renders sallow, pale and of earthly color, with downcast eyes, lean, somewhat crooked and bent. They have small eyes, thin beard, are cowards and easily frightened silent, superstitious, deceivers, avaricious, downcast, industrious, poor, despised, unfortunate, envious, obstinate, insidious and voracious, and love solitude. He brings imprisonment, tedious sickness and secret enemies. In the human body he governs the right ear, the spleen, the bladder and the teeth.

## THE YEAR IN GENERAL.

*The Saturnine Year is cold and moist ; for though it may be dry sometimes, it is still full of rain, and hence an unfriendly and cold year.*

**SPRING**—Is quite dry and till in May very cold ; the beginning of April may be a little mild, but the cold returns and continues till in May, in which month the days are fine, but the nights cool, whereupon a great drought ensues. Notwithstanding, some light showers that will happen, there will be injurious frosts towards May ; then follows somewhat warmer and pleasant weather, with alternate rain showers ; grass and flowers appear late.

**SUMMER**—Cold with continued rains and therefore not fruitful ; June is more than half the time warm and fair, but the remainder of it almost continually wet, with storms and heavy rains.

**AUTUMN**—Is also very wet and cold ; early frost, followed by a heavy thunder-gust ; in the middle of October the cold sets in ; December wet and moderately warm.

**WINTER**—Continues to the 21st March of the next coming year ; begins wet, with rain and heavy showers ; on the 21st December,



Winter sets in with deep snow and will not break up till sometime in April; provide, therefore a good supply of food for your stock and lay in a large supply of fire-wood betimes.

*Summer Grain*.—As Spring is cold and unpropitious and no warm weather to be expected until June, no haste is needed in sowing and planting; lentiles, peas, &c., ought to be put in poor soil, lest they rot or grow too rank in the approaching wet Summer; barley brings a good crop, but it will be a chance if it can be secured and housed dry; much grain will sprout; flax is only middling; the cabbage will be apt to rot; turnips plenty and of good quality; as the Summer is wet and cold, an abundant crop of corn need not to be expected; potatoes plenty, but apt to rot; a moderate crop of hay made, but you have to use all diligence to secure it, while the weather permits; the second crop will be abundant, but difficult to secure on account of the continued rains; it may be pastured to advantage; it will be well to lay in a good stock of hay and straw, in this and next year, because in the two succeeding years, under Mars and the Sun, there will be little of barley, hay and oats.

*Winter Grain*.—Is of indifferent quality and small crops, like the summer grain, and in order to save them, the fair days during the season must be well improved, lest it sprout in the field and be lost.

*Fall Seeding*.—Sow your rye and wheat early, for although much rain, the seed will thrive but slowly; keep in Spring as well as in the Fall the cattle out of the grain, as it is of slow growth.

*Fruit*.—Will be plenty, particularly pears and plums.

*Hops*.—Will be scanty, but of good quality.

*Winds and Thunder-gusts*.—There will twice or three times occur very high winds in this year; rains and torrents of showers, but little thunder and lightning; some gusts during the Spring, with destructive hail-storms.

*Vermin*.—Plenty of snakes and toads, and a great number of mice in Winter; the grain will not have many worms, and the few that may be, will be killed by the intense cold of the Winter.

*Fish*.—Pike and trout scarcer than usual; but there will be plenty of other fish during Summer, whose number will increase during Fall.

*Diseases*.—In the latter part of Summer, will prevail many diseases, very malignant and similar to the pestilence; such as fatal fevers, dysentery, bloody flux, catarrh, gout, apoplexies, consumptions, yellow and black jaundice, coughs, sore-throats, &c., occasioned generally by severe colds.

## PARTICULAR WEATHER.

*March*.—From 22d to the end, rough, freezing and daily colder; 30th, snow and cold.

**April**—4th, very cold; 5th, fair and warm; 7th and 8th, cloudy, with rain; 12th to 17th, cold, clear and windy; 19th, a good deal of rain; 20th, 21st and 22d, very rough and cold; 23d, warm and sultry; 24th and 25th, warm rain, and sunshine; 26th, 27th and 28th, fair and sultry; 29th, rain; then fair and warm.

**May**—3d, cold in the morning; the rest fair; 4th, thunder and heavy showers; 5th, variable and cool; 6th, great hoar-frost, then fair and cool; 7th to 26th, cool nights, warm days, and great drought; 27th, raw air; 28th, 29th and 30th, overcast, with rain; 31st, hard frost and windy; in the evening, rain.

**June**—From 2d to 4th, unfriendly and rough; 5th, cold rain; 7th, 8th and 9th, warm, with rain and sunshine; 26th, rain; 28th, fair weather; 30th, cloudy.

**July**—2d, cloudy, and 3d, rain; 4th to 8th, great heat and fair; 10th, thunder-gust in the night, and long and heavy showers; 11th, heavy rain; 12th to 28th, great heat; continued and heavy rain to the end.

**August**—2d to 5th, cloudy, with light rains; 6th, fair; cool at night; 7th, heavy rain and thunder; 8th, holding up and fair; 12th to 14th, daily rain; 17th, fair; 18th, heavy thunder-gust, with storm, and heavy rain and wind; the rest of this month, wet, so that the grain sprouts in the fields.

**September**—2d to 5th, windy, with cold mornings; 6th, warm rain and thunder; 8th, rain; 12th, cloudy; 13th and 14th, hoar-frosts; 15th, fair and warm; 16th and 17th, cloudy; 18th, morning fog, with cold equal to winter, and storm; then slight frosts to the end.

**October**—From 2d to 9th, rain, with a storm; 8th, cloudy; 10th and 11th, fair; 12th to 22d, rain; 24th, 25th and 26th, fogs and continual rains; 29th, 30th and 31st, fogs and light frosts.

**November**—2d and 3d, clear and cold; 4th and 5th, rain; 6th to 8th, fair weather; 9th to 12th, rain; 13th, 14th and 15th, rain, with heavy showers; 16th to 22d, every day, more or less, rain; 23d and 24th, very cold; 25th, rain; 26th, a fine, pleasant Fall day; 28th, fair in the day; at night, rain; 29th, fair; 30th, windy.

**December**—5th, rain and snow and then clearing up; 8th rain; 9th, warm and cloudy; 10th, heavy rain; 11th, fair; 12th, cloudy; 13th, heavy shower; 14th to 18th, overcast; 20th, clear and ice; 30th, fair, calm and cold, without snow; 31st, fog in the morning, and then cloudy.

**January**—2d to 4th, overcast and moderately cold; 6th, snow, and rain; 7th, little snow; 9th, cloudy; 11th, snow; 13th, cloudy and windy; 14th, snow; 19th, cloudy, windy, and moderately cold; 21st intense cold; 22d and 23d, wind and snow; 24th and 25th, clear and very cold; 26th, intense cold; 29th and 30th, snow and very windy; 31st, intense cold.

**February**—3d to 5th, very cold; 6th, snow, with great cold; 8th, great cold, freezing even in the cellars; the same on the 9th; 10th, cold increased, and exceeding former cold, so that men, beasts, and birds will freeze to death; 11th, more moderate, though still very cold; 13th and 14th, heavy snow-storm, and very cold withal; 15th, cloudy; 16th and 17th, snow; 18th, cloudy, with little snow—at night, cold; 19th, cloudy; 20th, warm; 21st and 28th, rain, which will reduce the depth of the snow. The 29th February, (which occurs only three times under the reign of Saturn in this century,) sky red in the morning, beginning with freezing; at 10 o'clock, exceedingly heavy rain; between 11 and 12 o'clock, thunder-gust, with hail and rain; in the afternoon, calm and sunshine, but cold; after dark again, thunder and lightning, with high wind, heavy showers, and small hail; in the night, heavy rain, with snow, accompanied by high wind.

**March**—2d and 4th, high winds—mornings, snow and cold; 5th and 6th, fine sunshine; 7th to 9th, rain; 11th, snow; 12th, rough; 13th and 14th, fair—in the morning, ice; 15th, snow; 16th and 17th, clear and cold; 18th, very raw air; 19th and 20th, cold and windy, with snow-storms; 21st, cold and windy.

## JUPITER

*Rules during this Century, the following Years:*

1847—1854—1861—1868—1875—1882—1889—1896 —  
1903—1910—1917—1924—1931—1938.



Jupiter is the next Planet after Saturn—large, fair and brilliant, and completes his revolution every twelve years; is, by nature, warm and moist, temperate and airy, humane, male, and kind. He renders persons fair and well-shaped, kind-hearted, wise and fortunate; indicates pride, riches, praise, children, cardinals, bishops, prelates, nobles and elders. In the human body, he governs the lungs, liver, the skeleton, and the arteries.

### THE YEAR IN GENERAL

*Is middling good, though more moist than dry; but as his predecessor, Saturn, continues so long with his severe cold weather, the seasons will consequently be late, so that, in this year, the growth will be at least three weeks retarded.*

**SPRING**—Is cold and moist till in May; in the middle of it, ten or twelve days moderate and genial; then cold and moist to the end.



**SUMMER**—Is, in the beginning, cold and moist ; in the middle, good, with much thunder ; and towards the end, quite hot. If, in this year, the Summer is very dry, (which happens hardly once in twenty-eight years,) then the grain will be dear. A hot Summer will occur, if there shall have been an Eclipse of the Sun in February, March, April or May preceding.

**AUTUMN**—Experiences almost continued rain.

**WINTER**—In the beginning some few days very cold, brings a great deal of snow ; but towards the end quite mild and without snow, and very windy.

*Summer Grain*—This is a good year for barley, which will be in abundance and of good quality, if there happens not to be a dry summer ; the husbandman ought to lay up a good store of it, as in the two next succeeding years little of it is to be expected ; in this year the crop of oats, peas and millet, will be short ; flax and hemp will be small, but of good quality ; unless a dry summer should happen, the corn crop will be heavy and good ; potatoes also good ; much hay, and second crop, but not everywhere ; also cabbage and turnips ; lay up a sufficient store of hay, straw and fodder, for the two succeeding years these crops will be short.

*Winter Grain*—Pasture the grain neither in Spring nor Fall, for the seasons are late, and although Jupiter is naturally wet, yet the growth will be more tardy than usual ; however, a tolerable crop of wheat and rye may be expected.

*Fall Seeding*—Though Winter sets in late, yet it is advisable to seed rather early than late, particularly wheat, on account of the next succeeding rough and cold Spring.

*Fruit*—There will almost be none ; some grapes, very few nuts, no acorns, some few hickory-nuts.

*Hops*—Not much, but of good quality.

*Wind and Thunder-gusts* — Westerly winds prevail, sometimes southerly ; although there are many and frequent rains, yet few freshets will ensue, except at the melting of snow ; in summer there will be many thunder-gusts, but without causing much injury.

*Vermin*—As this year is mostly cold, there will be few snakes, toads and grass-hoppers, and but few worms in the grain ; towards the latter part of the Fall, there will be many mice.

*Fish*—Everywhere a moderate supply.

*Diseases*—In Fall will prevail palpitations of the heart, headache and diseases of the spleen.

## PARTICULAR WEATHER.

*March*—22d to 25th, rain and snow, freezing, fair and clear ; 27th, cloudy and rain.

**April**—Begins very fine to the 6th, and then rain, drizzling, and thereafter variable and unfriendly to the end.

**May**—2d, fair and warm to 22d; sometimes thunder; warm and fruitful; 23d, cloudy and foul; 24th to 29th, overcast and drizzly; towards the end, cold.

**June**—In the commencement a raw air to 8th; then fine and warm to 21st; then wind and rain; 24th, cool; then hot; towards the end some changes between hot and warm.

**July**—Begins with cool weather to 6th; then hot days and cool nights to 14th; towards the end very dry.

**August**—Begins with warm weather; then unfriendly to 11th; then fair to 30th; the 31st, boisterous.

**September**—Begins with blustering and rainy weather to the 10th; 14th, very fine; 15th and 16th, rain; 17th, 18th and 19th, fair; 21st to 25th, rain; then very fine and warm to the end.

**October**—Begins with fine weather to the 8th; then over-cast; 14th and 15th, fair; 17th, frosts appear; 18th, frost; 19th to 21st, warm in the afternoon; then cloudy to the end.

**November**—Begins fair to the 7th; then rain; 11th to 16th, snow; three days fair; then unfriendly to the end.

**December**—Sets in unfriendly; fogs and snow to the 10th; dry to 18th; 20th and 28th, rough and frost; then rain; 30th, fair weather.

**January**—This month is dry and not too cold.

**February**—Begins with fine weather; 13th and 18th, snow and wind; then cold to the end.

**March**—Begins with cold mornings and then in the afternoon; 8th and 9th, rain and snow together; 10th to 12th, cold.

## WEATHER INDICATOR.

Go to a small branch or creek, catch a leech, put it in a glass jar that holds about one quart of water, fill it about three-fourths full, and then tie a clean linen rag over it and place it before a window, on the sill. In fine and fair weather the leech will lay at the bottom of the glass, rolled up in a coil, like a snake. It indicates rain, when the leech crawls to the top of the glass, where he will remain until the weather is about clearing up. At the approach of winds, the leech will travel up and down the glass, until winds set in. At the approach and sometimes before a thunder-gust or heavy rain, the leech crawls out of the water towards the top of the glass and turns, twists and stretches himself, as if in pain. During great heat in Summer, or great cold in Winter, the leech will remain constantly at the bottom of the glass. But at the approach of snow or rainy weather, he will ascend to the mouth of the

glass. During Summer give him once every week and in Winter once every two weeks, fresh water. In this manner a leech may be kept many years without causing much trouble.

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### GENERAL RULE FOR EVERY YEAR.

If an Eclipse of the Sun happens at the time the grain is in blossom, there will not be much grain and price of breadstuffs will be very high. But if an Eclipse of the Sun takes place in March, April, or the two first weeks in May, the grain will also fail, because a dry and hot summer will succeed.

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### UNLUCKY DAYS, AS OCCURRING IN EACH MONTH.

January—1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 6th, 11th, 12th.

February—1st, 17th and 18th.

March—14th and 16th.

April—10th, 17th and 18th.

May—7th and 8th.

June—17th.

July—17th and 21st.

August—20th and 21st.

September—10th and 18th.

October—6th.

November—6th and 10th.

December—6th, 11th and 18th.

A person, born on one of these days, is unlucky, and suffers poverty. Whoever falls sick on one of the above-mentioned days, will seldom recover his former health.

Whoever gets married on one of these days, will come to poverty and wretchedness.

One ought not to move from one house to another.

Neither ought one to commence a journey.

Neither drive a bargain or make a contract.

Neither begin a law-suit.

*Nota Bene.*—On Annunciation Day, Simon, Judæ, and on St. Andrew's Day, do not bleed. The Signs of the Zodiac, must be observed according to their course in each month, as they are indicated in the common Almanac. If a cow has a calf in the Sign of the Virgin, the calf will die before it is a year old; but if a calf falls in the Sign of the Scorpion, it will die sooner. Do not wean a calf in those Signs, nor in the Sign of the Ram, or of the Butler, and they will not easily fall a prey to the Fatal Fire, (a sickness among calves.)

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### SIGNS OF CHANGES OF THE WEATHER.

Our forefathers have adopted the belief that, according as the weather is on the fourth and fifth day after the New Moon, so it will continue until Full Moon. However, the Sign, comprised in the following rhymes, may be taken for presages of foul weather, viz :



The hollow winds begin to blow;  
 The clouds look black—the grass is low;  
 The soot falls down—the spaniels sleep;  
 And spiders from their cobwebs peep.  
 Last night the Sun went pale to bed;  
 The Moon, in halo, hid her head;  
 The boding shepherd heaves a sigh,  
 For see, a Rainbow spans the sky!  
 The walls are damp—the ditches smell;  
 Closed is the pink-eyed Pimpernell.  
 Hark! how the chairs and tables crack;  
 Old Betty's joints are on the rack—  
 Her corns, with shooting pains, torment her,  
 And to her bed untimely send her!  
 Loud quack the ducks—the sea-fowls cry;  
 The distant hills are looking nigh.  
 How restless are the grunting swine;  
 The busy flies disturb the kine;  
 Low o'er the grass the swallow wings;  
 The cricket, too, how sharp he sings!  
 Puss on the hearth, with velvet paws,  
 Sits wiping o'er her whisker'd jaw.  
 The smoke from chimneys right ascends,  
 Then spreading, back to earth it bends;  
 The wind, unsteady, peers around,  
 Or settling in the South, is found.

Through the clear streams the fishes rise,  
 And nimbly catch the incautious flies;  
 The glow-worms, numerous, clear and bright,  
 Illum'd the dewy hill last night;  
 At dusk the squalid toad was seen,  
 Like quadrupeds stalk o'er the green;  
 The whirling wind the dust obeys,  
 And in the rapid eddy plays;  
 The frog has changed his yellow vest,  
 And in a russet coat is dressed;  
 The sky is green—the air is still—  
 The mellow blackbird's voice is shrill:  
 The dog, so altered is his taste,  
 Quits mutton-bones on grass to feast.  
 Behold the rooks, how odd their flight;  
 They imitate the gliding kite,  
 And seem precipitate to fall,  
 As if they felt the piercing ball;  
 The tender colt on back doth lie,  
 Nor heed the traveler passing by;  
 In fiery red the Sun doth rise,  
 Then wades through clouds to mount the skies:—  
 'Twill surely rain—we see't with sorrow—  
 No working in the fields to-morrow.

The old hunters, guided by observation and experience, predict the number of snows in Winter from the number of days which intervene from the first snow to the next succeeding New Moon.

Winds are indicated when the Sun and Moon appear red; when cobwebs float about in the air; when the stars frequently shoot, and when the dogs roll themselves on the ground more than usual. From the quarter, where the circle around the Moon first disappears, the wind may be expected to blow.

Fair weather may be expected when the Sun sets clear and red, and rises clear; when the fog descends in dew; when the Milky Way in the sky is clear and well-defined, and many little stars are visible therein; when the owls hoot at night, and the bats fly about. If the New Moon or Full Moon shine bright and clear, either three days before or after those changes, fine and fair weather can be expected. If the clouds, in the morning or evening, sail from East to West, dry weather usually follows, which is likewise indicated, if the candle burns with a steady flame and without cracking; if the flies fly in swarms after sunset, it may also be taken for a sign of fair weather.

A fruitful year may be hoped for if Winter and Spring are seasonable; when the snow covers the grain at the right season, and towards Spring goes off slowly by the genial influence of the Sun, and penetrates into the ground, and is not swept off by heavy rains, whereby

freshets are caused. If the almond tree bears more blossoms than leaves, a fruitful year can likewise be expected; the contrary indicates scarcity.

Scarcity may be apprehended, if the weather is not seasonable; as, for instance, a dry winter, wet and windy Summer, much fog in Spring; or if Comets appear, and continue long visible; or when many insects and vermin appear, such as rats, mice, toads, frogs, flies, grain-worms, June-bugs, locusts, and such like.

The Moon indicates, agreeably to the doctrine of old times, the weather, as follows: As the weather is about the New Moon in the morning, at noon, and in the evening, so will be the weather at her subsequent changes; that is, at the First Quarter, the Full Moon, and the Last Quarter. Likewise, if, during her increase, either one of her horns should be darker than the other, or if a darker shade should appear in her middle, then rain will set in about her First and Last Quarter, or towards the Full Moon. If the first part of Spring is dry, the last part will be wet; which also applies to Summer, Autumn and Winter. If the Summer is very wet, there will be very little poultry; the bees will not prosper in their work, and fruit will be unwholesome. If Autumn is warm, then good crops may be expected in the following year; but if very wet, then the contrary is to be apprehended. If, in the beginning of Spring, the frogs'-spaun lay, in deep water, a dry and warm Summer is indicated; but if it is found lying near the banks in shallow water, a wet Summer will follow. If the ground is bare and not frozen in January, and Southerly winds prevail, many diseases will follow in that year. If the trees loose their leaves very early, it signifies epidemics among the cattle. If violets and roses bloom in the Fall, and Sirius, or the Dog Star, appears bright and brilliant, our ancestors flattered themselves with a healthy and prosperous year; but if that Star has risen obscured and foggy, then they apprehended a sickly and scarce year to follow. Many observant farmers presage a cold and unfriendly year, if sloes or haw-berries abound.

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## THE FOUR COMPLEXIONS OR TEMPERAMENTS OF MAN.

The temperament is the nature of man, consisting of four qualities, which can be compared to the four elements. Every human being participates in one or other of those elements or qualities. Whichever element enters mostly into the composition of a person, thereby his temperament will be tinctured—but only as respects the body, not the soul, which cannot thereby be affected; for the soul is immaterial, and has the body only for its dwelling. Only one of those qualities and elements can predominate in the human system. They are called—

The 1st. Choleric—Of the Fire.  
The 2d. Sanguine—Of the Air.

The 3d. Phlegmatic—Of the Water.  
The 4th. Melancholic—Of the Earth.

1st. *Choleric*—Possesses the quality of the fire; gives hardihood, quick temper, pride, obstinacy. If the soul does not subdue these influences, and abandons the path of God's Word, man's actions will conform to the nature of this element, viz: such a person will be passionate irascible, proud and destructive; the body will be lean, the person will be prone to ridicule and domineer over others of humble station, inclined even to murder, if not hindered by Planetary influence, and withal putting on hypocrisy. Therefore, a person of this temperament ought to strive to be humble and dispassionate; to flee lust, swearing, and frivolous conversation, and turn to prayer and subjection to the Divine commands.

2d. *Sanguine* — Derives its nature from the air; is subtle, bland, jovial, but not of much courage, changeable and easily moved; chaste, pure and given to secrecy; is mild, light-hearted and joyous, and enjoys life. If a man is endowed with this temperament and follows it, he will be kind and cunning, striving after knowledge and apt to obtain it. Such a person is joyful, afraid of fire, but strong in his own opinion; of a penetrating mind, not carried away by passion; sometimes in high spirits, sometimes depressed, similar to the nature of the air; is given to study and conceives high and far reaching projects, and leads a life pious and simple, like persons in common life are apt to do; but the Devil instigates against him many enemies. That person also is exposed to much suffering, but will endure it easily, like the air; is seldom distressed, having no fiery mind; is not easily affected by terror; but must guard against lust and idolatry, for against these vices this temperament possesses but a weak defence, under the allurements of Satan. Let such a person, therefore, endeavor to lead a sober and honest life, and pray for Divine support in his trials.

3d. *Phlegmatic*—Similar to the waters, in nature and quality; it is carnal, coarse and soft, effeminate, slow of apprehension, but retentive of what it has once acquired; has no self-creating genius, but must receive impulse from outward impressions; is indifferent, not over-much affected by untoward accidents, nor elevated by superior good luck. The person endowed with this complexion, leads an indolent, lazy life; vegetates in a manner more like a plant; is inert and shows no marks of an active spirit. If, moreover, acted on by the influence of the Moon, this temperament becomes worse; is a mere inert clod, capable of being moulded into any quality, good or bad, and still inclined to hypocrisy.

4th. *Melancholic*—Takes its quality from the Earth; is like her, cold, rigid, dark and sombre; of common intellectual powers and low spirits. If the person endowed with this temperament struggle not manfully against the suggestions of a dark and sombre fancy, he may easily be brought to the most vicious thoughts and actions; and if not



checked by prudent resolutions, may end in madness. Nevertheless, this temperament, if properly under the dominion of reason and piety, is of all others the most proof against the allurements of vice and the suggestions of evil fancies; and hence, the necessity of such a person's placing a strict guard over his every thought and action, and of combatting the dark insinuations of melancholy.

## OF PLANTS AND ANIMALS

*Subject to the Government of the several Planets.*

Whereas many doctors of ancient as well as modern times, ascribe not only certain minerals, but also plants and animals to the respective Planets, as subject to their respective governments, we have not omitted to mention here some of the most conspicuous of them, viz :

### SATURN.

**PLANTS.**—Creepers, lambs-quarter, hemp, capers, hemlock, caraway seed, cypress, tansy, belladonna, hellebore, broad burdock, mulberry tree, moss, angetika, sedge, heart-strong, house-leek, senna and night-shade.

**ANIMALS.**—The ass, toad, camel, cat, hare, wolf, ant, snake, mouse, fly, scorpion, ape, sow, mole, bear.

**BIRDS.**—The owl, crow, crane, peacock, ostrich, bat and others.

**MINERALS.**—Lead, antimony, arsenic, alum, &c.

### JUPITER.

**PLANTS.**—Almonds, hazlenuts, cherries, beans, fig-tree, strawberries, ash, barley, lilies, flax, apple-trees, peppermint, olive-tree, plum-tree, pear-tree, oak, rhubarb, currants, spikenard, wheat, violet, vine; as also manna, sugar and other saccharine substances.

**ANIMALS.**—The lamb, stag, elephant, ox and sheep.

**BIRDS.**—The eagle, stork, pigeon, chicken, partridge, swallow and pheasant.

**MINERALS.**—Tin, and the precious stones hyacinth and sapphire.

### MARS.

**PLANTS.**—Indian turnips, garlic, thistle, onions, white hellebore, mistletoe, radish, mustard and nettles; also all poisonous herbs.

**ANIMALS.**—The dog, ram, panther and fox.

**BIRDS.**—The vulture, magpie, falcon and buzzard.

**FISHES.**—The pike and perch.

**MINERALS.**—Iron and loadstone.

### THE SUN.

**PLANTS.**—Different spices, calandine, kings-crown, saffron, gentian, ellecampane, marshmellow, sunflower, marjory, poplar, balm, lemon,

orange, rosemary, sundew, thyme, ginger, frankincense, myrrh and aloes.

**ANIMALS** —The ram, goat, horse, lion and ox.

**BIRDS**.—The swan and cock.

**MINERALS** —Gold and precious stones.

## VENUS.

**PLANTS** —Coriander, potatoes, lilies, roses, parsley, lavender, pinks and lenzoin.

**ANIMALS**.—The rabbit and calf.

**MINERALS** —Copper, precious stones, cornelian, calamine, agate and vitriol.

## MERCURY.

**PLANTS**.—Anis, cubeba, walnuts, juniper, hore-hound, lungwort, &c.

**ANIMALS**.—The ferret and snake.

**BIRDS**.—The lark, snipe and parrot.

**INSECTS**.—The bee, cricket and locust.

**MINERALS**.—Quicksilver, saltpetre, smaragel, &c.

## THE MOON.

**PLANTS**.—Cabbage, camomile, mushroom, hyssop, lettuce, cresses, nutmegs, poppies, turnips and linden-tree.

**ANIMALS** —The beaver, toad, &c.

**FISH**.—The trout, crab, carp, snail, oyster and frog.

**INSECTS**.—The spider, &c.

**MINERALS** —Silver, chrystal, spermaceti, &c.

## OF THE NATURE AND INFLUENCE

### *Of the Twelve Signs in the Zodiac, and the Seven Planets.*

The ancient heathens have first described the Zodiac and divided it into seven parts, not as if those animals were therein contained in reality, but because each of those parts comprise some of the qualities of the respective animals and signs ascribed to them. They call the fiery part the Lion; the cool and watery part the Fishes; the sterile part the Virgin; the airy part the Scales; and the earthly part the Ram. Thus they had three fiery, three airy, three watery and three earthly Signs.

According as the seven Planets stood in these Signs, they argued and ascribed to such constellations, certain effects and influences upon various objects of this earth: as for instance, upon metals, gold, silver, copper, tin, iron, lead and quicksilver, together with all other minerals, plants, animals and men, except what influence the imagination of the mother may have upon the yet unborn child. But if the mother's imagi-

nation has exerted no influence upon the child during gestation, the learned Astrologers will be able to say how this or that child, in this or that country, is shaped, and what qualities it possesses, without having seen it. Many almanac-makers undertake to prognosticate: "A child born in this month is friendly, skilful, kind and prudent," &c. But an Astrologer will consider this as absurd; for the natural formation and innate qualities of man do not originate in the position of the Sun or Moon in some certain Sign or other, but is likewise influenced from the position of the Signs or Houses, and the seven Planets, their being in the progressive or retrograde; and moreover, a great deal depends upon the station of the Fixed Stars in the minute of birth. The starry firmament changing continually and the course and motions of the Stars constantly altering, produces the great variety of the human physiognomy; hence, it is, that twins born in the same minute or suddenly one after the other, will resemble each other so much that they can hardly be recognized one from the other; or rather, that there is no distinction between them; but if one of the twins is born an hour or but a quarter of an hour, after the other, the physiognomy and other qualities of the one will be remarkably different from those of the other.

To explain it more accurately, we say, an Astrologer will observe the position of the twelve Heavenly Signs, called the Houses, and of the Seven Planets, at the very minute of birth; he will note which of them are above and which below the Earth; and also note which are in the ascending and which in the descending. According to the Constellation of the Heavenly Bodies, the child will have its outward form, and receive its qualities, making it apt, or inclined to some art, trade or other pursuit in life—to industry or indolence, &c., as the case may be.

Thus, if at the birth of a child, Saturn is in the ascendant, and stands in one of his own Houses that is congenial to him, the person will be quiet and retired, of deep thought, tenacious of what he receives, loving solitude, grave in his deportment, sparing in words, and not prone to liberality; in work, patient, persevering, and careful. In conjunction with Jupiter, the child will stammer in his speaking, but when grown, will be prudent in his actions. But if Saturn stands, at the time of birth, in an adverse Sign, the person will be a miser; suspicious, selfish, obstinate; a liar and a coward. He will be of middle size, of dark skin, small eyes, down-cast look, stoop-shouldered; of a lathy appearance, lean thighs, and knees and feet not in proportion to the body. If the choice of trade is left to that person, he will prefer that of a potter, ditcher or blue-dyer. He may be likewise inclined to farming. In regard to sickness, he will mostly be subject to the black jaundice, tooth-ache, fever and ague, rheumatism, consumption, trembling of the limbs, &c. He is fond of sour and



piquant things, and prefers lead color or gray in his clothing. If, in the hour of birth, Jupiter is in the ascendant, and stands in a congenial House or Sign of his own, that is, in the Bowman or Fishes, and is otherwise, under good aspects, the person will be warm and moist, temperate, just, sober, generous, faithful, modest, and desires to do good to everybody. He reverences his religion; is particularly kind to his family, and honors age; he will be charitable, compassionate, benevolent, grateful, cleanly, mild in speech and action, but withal, of firm and steady purpose. But if bad aspects prevail in his Constellation, the person will be a spendthrift, a debauchee, and, in short, the contrary of all the above-recited good qualities. If Jupiter is in a straight and propitious ascendant, the person will be of an erect and straight figure, of a pleasant and red oval face, high forehead, fine eyes, soft hair, strong beard, strong and well-proportioned limbs, and clean skin, &c. The diseases he is subject to are: debility of the liver and ribs, pains of the back, flatulency, tympanitis and fevers. Among colors, he loves violet, brown, green, purple and ash-gray. He likes all sorts of sweetmeats, and what is of delicate taste and odor.

If Mars is in the ascendant at the birth, and his influence be not thwarted by some other malign aspect, the person will be of a hot and dry nature and temper; will be quarrelsome, unreasonable, arrogant, reckless, and ambitious; he will love war, seek danger, and be fond of praising his own warlike deeds; and be undaunted, but prudent in his own affairs. But when the aspects are evil—the person will be a great babbler, without any decency; delighting in fighting, rows, murder and robberies; he will be rude, cruel, and a liar—neither fearing God nor man. If Mars, in ascending, precedes the Sun, it indicates a strong constitution, and a fine, tall, and good looking person; but if Mars is preceded by the Sun, the person will be of middling size and thin, with small limbs and head, reddish face and sandy hair, and of a dry and hot constitution. He will be generally subject to superabundant bile, inflammatory tumors, fevers, diseases of the head, mortifications, bloody-flux, fistulas, stone and gravel, &c. Among the colors, he prefers the red, fire-colored, saffron and yellow. His taste loves the bitter, sharp, and pungent, and all hot spices, &c.

When just at the birth the Sun rises, and no other Planet (as Saturn perhaps) disputes his reign, the person will be of a hot and dry nature, but more moderate than under Mars. He will be brave, magnanimous, and domineering; has a penetrating mind; acts prudently; keeps his promises; eager to acquire fame and riches, but liberal; speaks gravely and but little; is thoughtful, secret and fearless; although he is fond of command, yet he is kind towards everybody, and loves cleanliness; his spirits are not easily depressed, and undauntedly he meets danger.

But if the Sun stands in an adverse Sign or House, combined with evil aspects, the person will be proud, conceited and daring; will look with contempt upon others, and be unwise, indecent and arrogant. The Sun, when not under adverse aspects, gives the person a well-shaped and strong body, sandy hair, strong beard, full and red cheeks, and mien rather agreeable than endowed with beauty; is subject to small-pox, palpitation of the heart, weak eyes, cramp, bad-smelling breath, galloping consumption, erysipelas, putrid fevers, &c. For colors, he chooses purple, yellow and pink; is fond of sweet and sour mixed, and spiced victuals; sometimes of bitter and pungent ingredients.

If Venus, at the birth, is in the ascendant, and has no powerful rivals, she will form a quiet person—peaceable, agreeable, kind, cleanly and genial in mien and action; fond of fine clothes; inclined to music, and fond of women; loves the bath, and much company; is credulous, unsuspicious, and averse to hard work; generally speaking, it will be an agreeable man or woman. But if Venus, in the hour of birth, enters into an adverse House or Sign, the person will easily give himself up to a dissolute life, particularly in excesses with women; without shame, will be a drunkard and spendthrift; lazy, and indifferent to the goods of this world; unmindful of religion, and oftener an Atheist than a natural man. If Venus precedes the Sun, the man or woman will be well-shaped, of fair skin, fine hazel eyes, small and full face, and with dimples in the cheeks. But if Venus is preceded by the Sun, she forms a short stature. The person will be subject to the following diseases: diseases of the kidneys and bladder, the abdomen, navel and back, and various complaints consequent upon a dissolute way of living. Among the colors, he loves brown, cream color, and white mixed with green. The person is fond of all that is sweet and delicate.

Mercury, when in the ascendant at the hour or minute of birth, and combined with good aspects, gives to the person a cold and dry constitution, and subtle understanding; the person will excel in subtle and able argument; is discerning, and thirsts after knowledge and scientific pursuits; has a vivid imagination, and is a genius. Mercury is the patron of merchants, astrologers, astronomers, physicians, geometicians, engravers, tailors, poets, bankers, schoolmasters, musicians, &c., &c. If Mercury stands, at the birth, in an improper House or Sign, and is accompanied by evil aspects, the person will be of graver temperament, troublesome, at strife with everybody, unmindful of his promises, trifling away time with frivolous experiments, deceitful, false, ready at lying, a scandal-monger, prone to bad practices, and withal, stupid, ignorant, inclined to be misled, and inconstant. His figure will usually be thin and straight, with high forehead, dark gray eyes, thin lips, weak beard, dark brown hair, and arms, hands and fingers long. Mercury

forms a low stature, but if in conjunction with the Sun, the person will be taller and more agreeable; with Saturn, heavy and slow-motioned; with Jupiter, temperate; with Mars, rougher; with Venus, pleasant; and with the Moon, changeable. If Mercury precedes the Sun, the person receives a complexion of the color of honey, or as if sun-burnt, and has small eyes and not much hair. But if Mercury is preceded by the Sun, the person will be smaller in size, with dark skin, small limbs, deep, hollow and sparkling eyes—sometimes red and fiery—and a lean and meagre body. Persons born under Mercury are subject to swindle, lethargy, madness, and all diseases of the brain. Among colors, they prefer the variagated, according to the position of the Planets. The same applies to their taste, being fond of variety.

If the Moon is in the ascendant at the birth, and in good conjunction, she forms a tender being—one that loves all honest arts and sciences; he will be fond of news, and naturally inclined to change his residence, caring only for the present time; in general, he will be timid, but peaceable. But if the Moon, in his ascendant, is not in his proper House, the person will be a great vagabond, idle and indolent, a drunkard, and finally a beggar. The Moon gives a well-shaped figure, with a fair, round face, a sour look, much hair, strong beard, short fleshy hands, and the whole body corpulent and sluggish. The person will be subject to apoplexy, paralysis, rheumatism, St. Anthony's fire, dropsy, rheumatism in the hands, feet, knees and loins, cold stomach and epilepsy.

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## INSTANCES OF DEATH PREDICTED BY MEANS OF ASTROLOGY.

Doctor Howe relates an instance where a certain tavern-keeper, (at the sign of the Royal Arms, in the Strand, at London,) who was robbed of some goods, went to an Astrologer and requested his advice as to how and where he might recover the stolen goods. The Astrologer gave him the desired information, search was made and the property recovered. At the same time the Astrologer told him that soon after another accident would befall him, by which he would lose his life. This prediction threw the landlord into great consternation, particularly as the prophecy of the Astrologer concerning the stolen goods had proved true. On the day on which it was foretold his death would happen, his distress and grief became so great, that some of his best friends found it necessary to stay with him the whole day and bear him company, trying to argue with him on the folly of his fear and to get the thoughts of it out of his head. They remained with him until eleven o'clock, at night. "Now," said they, "you may be easy, for you have nothing further to fear," and with this they wished him a good night



and left him. The landlord now became easier and was preparing for bed, when he recollected a certain book, in which he was accustomed to read before going to bed, which stood in a book-case. He therefore went to the book-case without a light, as he could lay his hand on the book in question in the dark. In taking it off the shelf, another book fell down and struck upon the cock of a carbine, which leaned in the corner beside the book-case and was loaded since the former visit of the thief. The carbine was discharged and the contents of it lodged in his head, which caused his almost instant death.

ANOTHER CASE.—A certain learned Astrologer once warned Count Eberhard, of Owerfurt, to be upon his guard on the 13th of May, because he had seen in the conjunction of the Stars, that on that day he was threatened with a fatal accident. But the Count disregarded the prediction, as it was the day of his marriage with a princess and which he thought to celebrate with joy and amusement. On the day predicted, the Count standing in the shop of a Jeweller and seeing the Astrologer pass by, called him in and said to him: "Sir, the 13th of May, is here, whereof you have warned me." The Astrologer replied: "Yes, your Excellency, the day has arrived, but is not yet passed. It is possible that a fatal accident, which nobody can foresee, may yet befall you ere you go to bed. Nevertheless," continued he, "God can ward off all evil and change the presage of the Stars." But what followed? Towards evening, as the bride was conducted to the bridegroom, this very Count, in the midst of his drinking and carousing with the guests, was miserably murdered by another, the Count of Stottenberg and Altenhausen, who was envious and jealous at his getting married to that lady.

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## TO FIND OUT THE CARDINAL POINTS OF THE COMPASS, WHEN LOST IN THE WOODS, OR IN CLOUDY WEATHER.

As some persons do not know, in a strange place, or in the woods and by cloudy weather, to find out the direction of North, East, South or West, they may be enabled, by the guidance of nature, to ascertain the proper directions, in the following manner, namely: By observing the trees, he will find that generally on one side they are rougher, of coarser bark and bursted open; now this side faces North and has no sun from that quarter. Standing then opposite to this rough side, the direction behind his back will be North; forward South; to the right West; and to the left East. Or cut off a young twig or shoot, quite smoothly from any tree or bush, and you will find some circles or rings round the pith or marrow; where these circles are farthest apart, there is South, because these circles (as that part is always more exposed to

the sun) were thereby caused more to expand in growth; whereas it has not so much strength and power equally to expand on the North side, where the sun never shines upon; and hence, the rings or circles are drawn closer or nearer each other. This may also be a good hint to those who intend to plant or graft trees. If trees or grafts are to be brought from a distance, mark first with chalk the south side thereon, and in planting or grafting be careful that this side be again turned toward the South; where this precaution is not used, the tree or graft will not thrive and very often die. If a person has lost himself in the woods, or a part of the country thinly settled, and wishes to ascertain in what direction he may be likely to find people, let him scoop out a hole in the ground and lay his ear close over the hole. He will be enabled to hear the sound of walking, riding or working of people at a great distance and to direct his steps accordingly.

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## REMEDIES AND PRESCRIPTIONS.

**AN EASY REMEDY IN EPILEPSY OR FITS.**—Every person afflicted with fits or epilepsy can, with the following remedy, himself prevent the breaking out of the fits, if applied as soon as he feels the fit coming on, and before he is deprived of sensation, namely: carry a piece of metal about you, which must be as broad as it can be inserted between the teeth, when the jaws are stretched open to their utmost extension. Put this piece of metal between the teeth as soon as you perceive the fit coming on, so that the teeth are kept apart as far as possible; this operation will restore him in about half a minute, and for this time prevent the fits from breaking out. In case a person has been already seized by the fit, it will soon be over if another person can contrive to put a piece of metal between the teeth of the patient, so that the jaws are kept apart. The efficacy of this remedy can be relied on, and it has been applied by physicians and others without any failure. For the discovery of this remedy we are indebted to a certain gentleman, who related it to us in the following manner: "During my sojourn, some years ago, in Amsterdam, I happened one day to be in a large assembly, when some one of the company was suddenly seized with an epileptic fit, which caused great alarm. From among the company an old officer stepped up to the patient and remarked: 'He could restore him.' So saying, he took a piece of metal from his pocket and inserted it between the teeth of the unfortunate man, and forced his jaws apart, whereupon he immediately recovered. The officer then told the company that, at the time of his being in the army, he had frequently to ride out of the camp with a detachment of soldiers, among whom several were afflicted with fits, and would be seized sometimes on their excur-

sions, and in the vicinity of the hostile party, on which occasion, such as were seized with fits, were abandoned and fell into the enemy's hands. This had caused him to study long and carefully to hit upon some remedy for their relief, and at last he had discovered this remedy, namely : to separate the jaws by a piece of metal, which he had often and always applied with good success."

**FOR HEADACHE.**—Bruise some Juniper berries, mix them with small crumbs of bread, add a little common table salt and pulverized camphor; moisten the ingredients with good sharp vinegar, and apply it frequently to the head. Fresh cabbage leaves are also good. Snuffing up some marjory-water is likewise of use.

**TO REMOVE INFLAMMATION AND REDNESS IN THE EYES.**—Take a hard boiled egg, cut it in two, and separate the yolk from it; then hack the white right fine; strew about half a drachm of pulverized alum, and two drachms of pulverized loaf-sugar over it; let it stand for about an hour, and then put it in a fine linen, and squeeze out the fluid; add to this liquid, four table-spoonsful of rose-water; moisten with it a soft piece of linen, and lay it on the eyes, and keep moistening the linen as often as it gets dry, until the inflammation and redness disappear. This is a simple remedy, but has been used by many with great benefit, when all other remedies have failed.

**AN EXCELLENT EYE-WATER.**—Take a piece of genuine Venetian soap, of the size of a plum, and of Venetian vitriol, a double quantity; put them in a new crock; put over it a quart of water; cover it well, and boil it until it has boiled in about two fingers broad; a red scum will then rise on the surface, which must be carefully taken off; then strain it through a thin piece of linen, and keep it well stopped up in a glass bottle. It will keep good for a whole year. When your eyes pain you, or even in case of an incipient cataract, let, three times a day, a drop of that water fall in your eye. This remedy has been used by many hundred persons, with great benefit, and has been found efficacious in running or bleared eyes.

**FOR A COLD IN THE HEAD.**—Take marjory-water, fresh butter, and some pulverized loaf-sugar, mix and rub it well, to make a thin salve. Snuff it up in the nose, and it will purge out the cold.

**FOR VIOLENT BLEEDING AT THE NOSE.**—Put vinegar, with onions, in the nose; or take clay from a bake-oven, wet it with vinegar and water, and form a poultice; put in a fine, soft piece of linen, and apply it to the forehead. Or hold in that hand which is on the same side of the nostril that is bleeding, a piece of chalk, until it warms in your hand. To pour cold water down the neck frequently, stops the bleeding, but



the cold affects the blood and system too much, and is often very injurious.

**FOR EAR-COMPLAINTS.**—To drop a little oil of bitter almonds in the ear is a sovereign remedy against the rushing and humming sound in the ears. Or take wheat or rye bread, as hot as it comes from the oven, cut it in two, pour on it some whiskey or brandy—then place a funnel over it, and through the tube of the funnel let the warm steam draw in your ear. It is a sure remedy for pains or other complaints in the ear, and has frequently removed partial deafness.

**FOR TOOTH-ACHE.**—Boil garlic in vinegar, and hold it warm in the mouth; repeat it frequently. It is one of the best remedies for tooth-ache. Or dissolve in equal parts of wine and vinegar, a piece of camphor, and hold some of it in the mouth. Holding frequently warm milk in the mouth, eases likewise the tooth-ache.

**FOR THE FALLING OF THE PALATE.**—Mix leaven with good brandy, and tie it upon the crown of the head in a soft piece of linen. It will draw up the palate.

**SWELLING OF THE GLANDS AND PALATE.**—Cut up and boil some figs, a handful of hemp-seed, and a little elder blossom in milk; sweeten it with sugar, and use it often as a gurgle.

**CONSUMPTION.**—Boil an egg in the urine of the patient; then take the shell off, and bury the egg, together with the shell, in an ant heap. After the ants have consumed the egg, the patient will recover.

**PAIN IN THE SIDE AND CHOLIC.**—Take outs, mix it with coarse salt, and brown it in a pan or skillet over the coals; then fill a little bag with it, and lay it on the painful spot as hot as the patient can bear it; repeat it several times. Or grease the painful place with linseed-oil and sweet-oil, or with grease from clock or mill-wheels.

**SUPPRESSION OF URINE.**—Roast an onion in the embers until quite soft; pound it, and mix with half an ounce of goose-fat; grease with it the navel, and the parts above the privates, and the patient will soon be able to urinate. Or drink five or six drops of Juniper oil in some parsley tea.

**TO PREVENT BLISTER ON THE FEET**—Before you commence a journey, grease the foot-soles with deer or beef tallow, which can be done every evening during the journey; but wash the feet first with liquor, which also relieves the pain and fatigue.

**A NEW AND SURE REMEDY TO STOP BLEEDING**—Take of French brandy or common spirits, two ounces; Venetian soap, two drachms;

and potash, one drachm; scrape the soap right fine and dissolve it in the brandy; then add the potash, mix all well, and keep it well-stopped up in a phial, so that no air gets into it. In using, it must be warmed, then dip in some lint, which, when saturated, must be applied to the wound. It coagulates the blood almost instantly. But if a limb has to be amputated, it must be applied more frequently. It proves a styptic even when an artery has been cut, as it is estringent, and tends to contract the veins and arteries.

**REMEDY FOR PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.**—Take a quantity of rosin and bees-wax, burn it over coals in a very close room, so that the fume does not escape too quick—and let the patient walk up and down in the room and inhale this fume. This remedy has frequently restored patients in whom already tubercles of the lung had appeared.

**A GOOD SALVE FOR INFLAMED OR SORE BREASTS IN WOMEN.**—Take four ounces rosin, two ounces yellow bees-wax, and one ounce of sheep tallow; melt all together over a slow coal fire; when completely melted, take it off the fire, and stir into it one ounce of linseed oil, one ounce of sweet oil, and half an ounce of spirits of turpentine; keep stirring until it is cold and has the consistency of salve. Of this salve you spread some on a piece of soft linen, and apply it daily, two or three times, to the breasts.

**CURE FOR THE CROUP.**—Grease a piece of fine soft linen (of size large enough to cover the chest of the child from the lower part of the throat down to the pit of the stomach) with hogs-lard, strew it over with dry scotch snuff, as much as will adhere to the greased side, and lay it over the breast of the patient. When applied at the commencement of the disease, that is, as soon as the child is heard to breathe hoarsely, or cough with any symptom of that ringing sound of croup, this remedy has never been known to fail. One application is usually sufficient. Farmers, who have children subject to croup, would do well to keep constantly a bottle of scotch snuff in their houses for that purpose. Many a child might be snatched from a most distressing death by the early application of this simple, though most efficacious remedy. The plaster has to be left on the breast until the symptoms have disappeared.

**REMEDY FOR THE LOCK-JAW.**—Lock-jaw is occasioned by wounds of the head or extremities, or punctures of the slightest kind, as running a splinter under the nail, or into the toe or finger, or treading on some old rusty nail, &c. To prevent the lock-jaw, get some strong lye or soft soap and apply it often to the wound, by immersing either the wounded part into the lye, or mixing some pounded chalk with the

soft soap, to give it the consistency of buckwheat batter; then put it into a cloth or small bag and apply it to the wound. Keep it moistened with lye or soft soap, until the wound begins to discharge and the patient receives relief. Simple as is this remedy, it is nevertheless, very efficacious and seldom fails of preventing the lock-jaw, if timely applied.

**SCALDS OR BURNS.**—Apply immediately brandy or any kind of spirits, or spirits of turpentine. It takes out the fire instantly and may save the patient, under subsequent proper treatment of a physician, whose aid is to be called in. A good remedy, also, is immediately to apply linseed oil to the parts affected. It kills the fire and gives instant relief.

**CURE FOR A FELON.**—As soon as you feel the felon coming, take about one quart of water, put in it about half a pint of salt and place it over the fire; then put your hand, or the part affected, into the water and stir round and round until the water becomes too hot for you. If the first application does not affect a cure, try it again. It is a sure cure.

**CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.**—Bathe the parts affected with water, in which potatoes have been boiled, as hot as can be borne just before going to bed; by the next morning the pain will be much relieved, if not removed. One application of this simple remedy has cured the most obstinate rheumatic pains.

**CURE FOR BRONCHITIS.**—The following receipt for the cure of bronchitis is so simple in itself, the remedial agent so innocuous and moreover so plentiful and universally known, that I have ventured its publication. It will no doubt, reach many an unfortunate individual afflicted with that distressing complaint, which has proved so fatal of late years in our country and may afford relief if not effect a permanent cure. Take the common mullen leaves, after having been properly dried, and use them in a clean new pipe, the same as smoking tobacco. The patient will soon be able to discover whether it affords relief and govern himself accordingly.

**FOR FROZEN LIMBS, &c**—A piece of copperas dissolved in warm water is a sure remedy: soak the fingers or feet, or rub well on the nose or face.

**CURE FOR THE BITE OF A RATTLESNAKE.**—Equal parts of onion, tobacco and salt, made into a poultice and applied to the wound, at the same time bind a cord tightly above the part bitten.



**CURE FOR BURNS.**—By laying a piece of cold charcoal upon a burn the pain subsides immediately. By leaving the charcoal on one hour, the wound is healed, as has been demonstrated on several occasions. The remedy is cheap and simple, and certainly deserves a trial.

**A SURE CURE FOR NEURALGIA.**—Half a drachm of sal ammoniac in an ounce of camphor water, to be taken a teaspoonful at a dose, and the dose repeated several times, at intervals of five minutes, if the pain be not relieved at once.

**TREATMENT OF ITCH**—Dr. Schubert, of Germany, treats all cases of itch by washing the patient with plenty of soft soap and salt water. Eight ounces of soap and four of salt to one quart of water, makes a pretty sharp bath, but he says it will cure the majority of cases in three or four days.

**TO CURE SORE THROAT.**—Take the whites of two eggs and beat them with two spoonful of white sugar, grate in a little nutmeg and then add one pint of lukewarm water. Stir well and drink often. Repeat the prescription if necessary and it will cure the most obstinate case of hoarseness in a short time.

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## REMEDIES FOR DISEASES IN HORSES AND CATTLE.

**FOR THE HEAVES.**—Take a table spoonful of ginger and the same quantity of shorts, and as much tar as it will require to make a ball when well mixed; give a ball once a day. This cure is said to be permanent.

**RHEUMATIC LAMENESS IN A HORSE.**—Mix a handful of sunflower seed with his feed two or three times a week and it will make him as limber as ever.

**CURE FOR THE SCRATCHES.**—Take fresh slacked lime and dust the affected parts well with it twice a day. It will not cause the horse any uneasiness and will be sure to effect a cure in a few days.

**CHOLIC IN HORSES.**—Eighteen drops of croton oil will cure the worst cases of cholic. One pint of salt dissolved in warm water is also an effective remedy.

**BOTS IN HORSES.**—Feeding the horses with a mess of potatoes once a week, is an effectual remedy for bots in horses.

**CURE FOR HOG CHOLERA.**—One gill of tar and one teaspoonful of sulphur to each hog; mix it well, then put it in the mouth of the ani-

mal with an iron spoon, and you will, in the course of a few hours, perceive a great change.

**PURGING OR SCOURS IN CALVES**—Chalk and ginger, a tablespoonful each, put into the milk of the calf, will cure the scours. Stir while the calf is drinking, to keep the powdered chalk from settling to the bottom of the vessel.

**RECEIPT FOR FOUNDER IN HORSES.**—Take one fourth of a pound of alum, dissolve it in hot water, let it cool, then pour it down the horse. Don't be afraid; it will cure. If the horse is stiff, put his feet in hot water, one at a time.

**TO CURE WARTS IN CATTLE.**—Dissolve potash to paste, cover the wart with it for half an hour, then wash it off with vinegar. The cure is sure for man or beast.

**CURE FOR THE HOLLOW HORN IN CATTLE.**—Rub with the hands, with as much force and friction as possible, the hide of the animal on the back bone, from the tail to the horns, thereby restoring circulation.

**REMEDY FOR POISONED SHEEP**—Open the sheep's mouth and with a sharp-pointed knife, bleed the sheep in the third or fourth bar or ridge from the entrance of the mouth and the work is done, and a cure effected without pining away or loss of flesh, as in most other remedies.

**A CURE FOR HYDROPHOBIA.**—A gentleman and his brother, after being bitten by a mad dog, were cured by taking a strong decoction of the bark of the root of common upland ash. A sheep that had symptoms of hydrophobia was also cured by a pint of the ash tea. It is also a specific for snake bites of all kinds.

## THE HUNDRED YEARS ALMANAC.

In this little book you'll find,  
 Much to divert the inquiring mind—  
 From feelings pensive, grave and sad,  
 To thoughts at once both sweet and glad.  
 It tells the farmer when to plow,  
 To plant, to sow, to reap and mow;  
 Of weather fair, of weather foul,  
 Of plenteous years to cheer his soul;  
 Of years of dearth, when all must save,  
 To keep the living from the grave.  
 It tells him, too, when sickness prevails,  
 When fevers, plague, and death assails;  
 And gives him remedies quick and sure,  
 To lengthen life and speed a cure.  
 Here, too, he'll find the unlucky days,  
 When nothing thrives and nothing pays;  
 He must rule his actions by this lay,  
 And begin nothing on an unlucky day.  
 The traveler lost upon his way,  
 Can find it in the night or day,  
 By following directions in this book,  
 If he'll take the trouble to look.  
 The mother can tell if her child,  
 Will have a nature hot or mild;  
 If 'twill have beauty of form and face,  
 Combined with love and nature's grace;  
 Or have a form uncouth and tough,  
 With disposition rash and rough.

By the Planets can be shown,  
 What the child will be as soon as born—  
 And ere I close this simple verse,  
 The Planetary influence I'll rehearse:

Mars gives a temper fierce and high,  
 With a bold heart and piercing eye.  
 The Sun gives fair and curly hair,  
 A generous heart and noble air.  
 And Venus gives a pretty face,  
 With handsome form and full of grace.  
 Mercury renders man scheming and wise,  
 Inconstant, insincere, not free from artifice.  
 While the Moon is changeable and humid,  
 Renders persons somewhat timid.  
 Subjects are superstitious,  
 and avaricious.  
 known,



In country, city, and in town;  
 Renders man noble, of strong devise,  
 Kind-hearted, generous and wise;  
 But all the evil things will fail,  
 If aspects good at birth prevail:  
 To keep the child from all that's evil,  
 And render it both kind and civil,  
 And save its soul and cheat the devil.

“Why then a final note prolong,  
 To lengthen out my closing song;”  
 Except to bid you all adieu,  
 With kind regards and wishes true.  
 May every ruler of our land,  
 Be generous where he has command;  
 And every tiller of the soil,  
 Be well rewarded for his toil.  
 And merchants toiling in their stores,  
 Have customers to throng their doors.  
 And every maid have lover true,  
 And lover constant, maiden too.  
 May every child have parents mild,  
 And parent, good and faithful child.  
 The laboring man, rest from his toils,  
 Free from cares and vain turmoils.  
 May every one have years of peace,  
 And days of happiness and ease;  
 And when at last the time shall come,  
 To call us to our final home,  
 May Angels bright our way attend  
 To the fond bosom of our Friend,  
 In Mansions high—in Realms above,  
 Where all is peace, and all is love.





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Very truly, &c.,

HENRY ONDERDONK, *Principal*.

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